

HCal Light Collection Efficiency Correction Simulation Study

Liang Xue
Georgia State University

Detector Configuration

- Inner HCal + Magnet + Outer HCal
- Inner HCal:
 - Scint tile / Stainless steel
 - $R(\text{in})=116$ cm, $R(\text{out})=135$ cm
 - Scint thickness: 0.7 cm, # Scint tiles: 64x5
 - Tilted-angle: 29.4°
- sPHENIX field map
- 5 k, 30 GeV charge pion
- Outer Hcal:
 - Scint tile / Fe
 - $R(\text{in})=178$ cm, $R(\text{out})=260.3$ cm
 - Scint thickness: 0.7 cm, # Scint tiles: 64x5

HCAL Reference Design

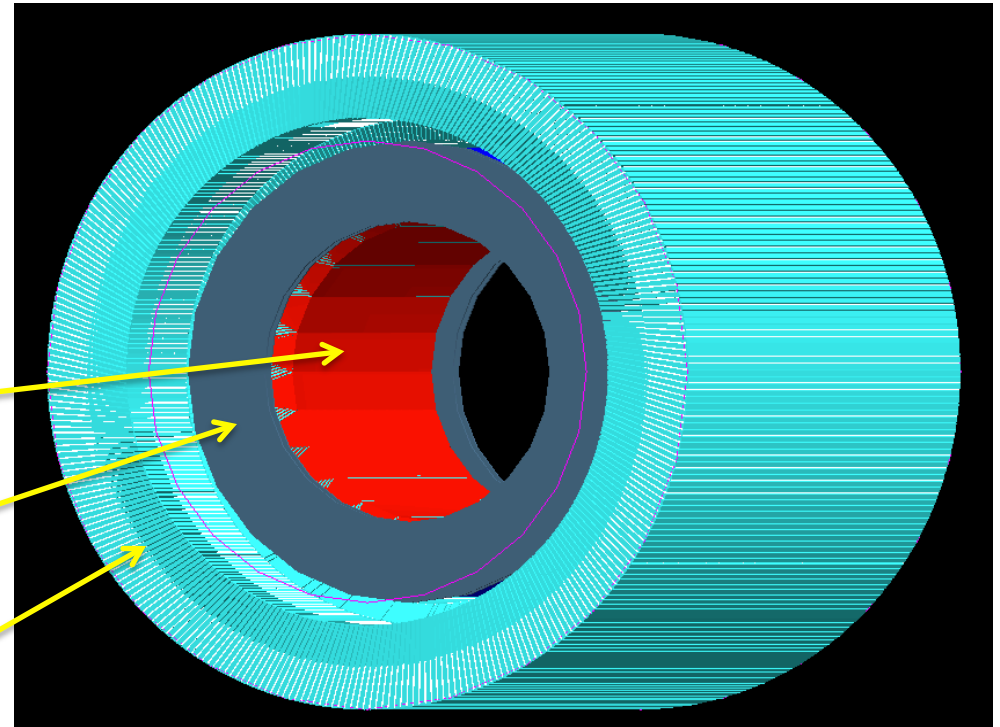
New sPHENIX software

Pure G4Hit, ideal towering

HCAL INNER

MAGNET

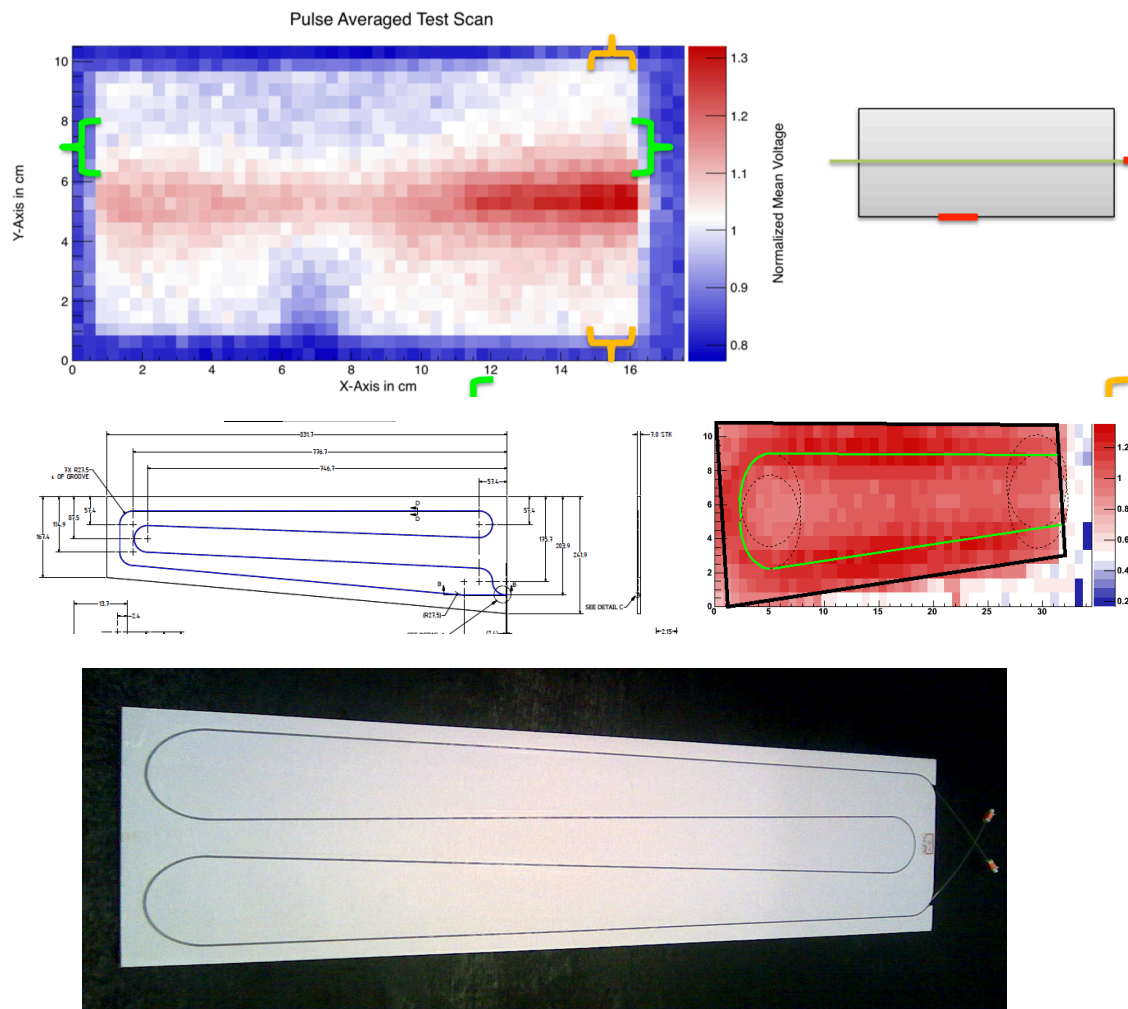
HCAL OUTER



/direct/phenix+sim01/phnxreco/users/lxue/G4Sim_RefDesignLightYield/analysis

Light Collection Efficiency

- Previous study assume a uniform light collection efficiency.
- Light collection efficiency is different for photons at different position of the scintillator tile.
- A linear light collection efficiency correction is applied by assuming $\text{Eff}(\text{outer radius})=1.0$, and $\text{Eff}(\text{inner radius})=0.4$ for outer HCAL, $\text{Eff}(\text{inner radius})=0.85$ for inner HCAL



$$eff = \frac{1.0 - 0.4}{R_{out} - R_{in}} \times (r - R_{in}) + 0.4$$

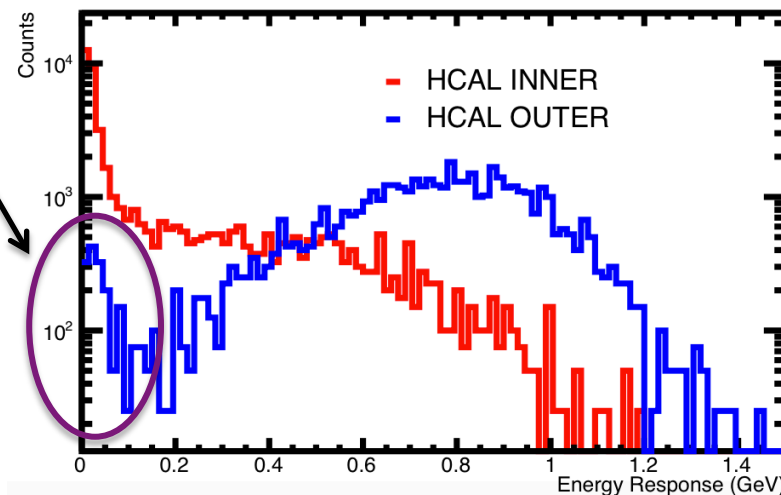
E. Kistenev

Energy response, sampling factors before light correction

- A spike (channeling / punch through) at 0 for energy response in HCAL outer.
- HCAL inner has a larger SF tail; No distinct decrease trend for SF vs. longitudinal center of gravity (LCG) for HCAL inner.
- HCAL outer SF is dependent on LCG/radius (decrease trend) as expected.

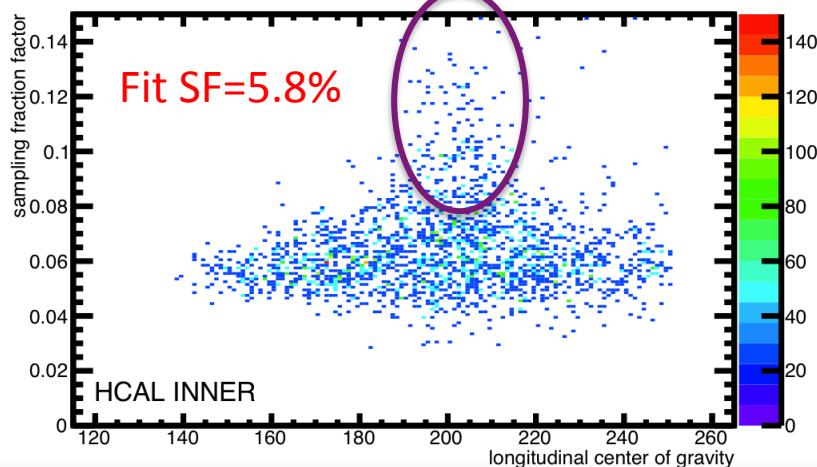
Before Light Eff Correction

energy response before light yield efficiency balance



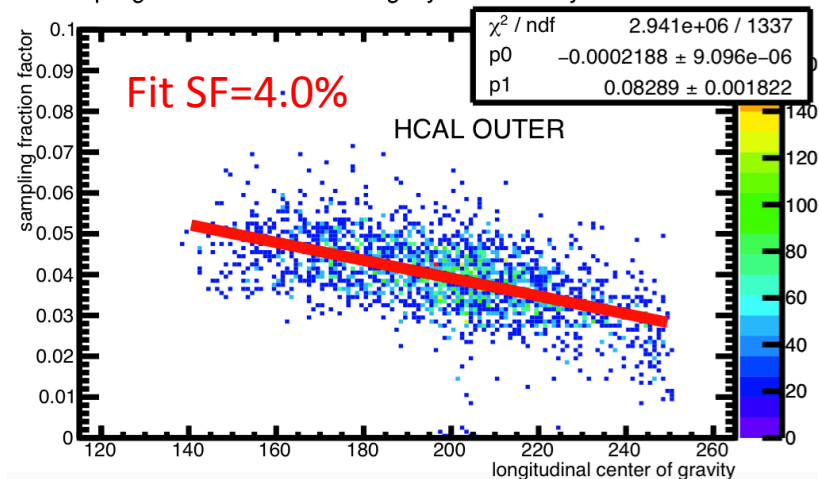
SF for HCAL INNER

sampling fraction factor before light yield efficiency balance



SF for HCAL OUTER

sampling fraction factor before light yield efficiency balance

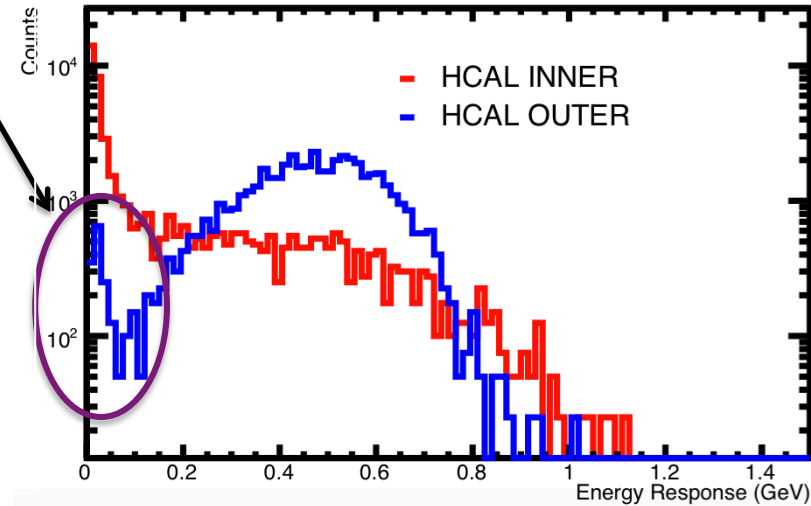


Energy response, sampling factors after light correction

- A spike (channeling / punch through) at 0 for energy response in HCAL outer.
- HCAL inner has a larger SF tail; No distinct decrease trend for SF vs. longitudinal center of gravity (LCG) for HCAL inner.
- HCAL outer SF vs. LCG dependence is removed after light efficiency correction.

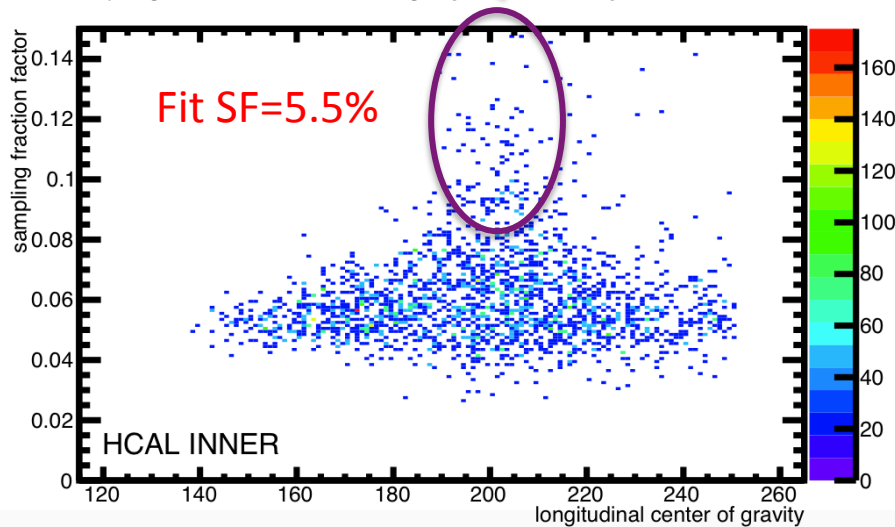
After Light Eff Correction

energy response after light yield efficiency balance



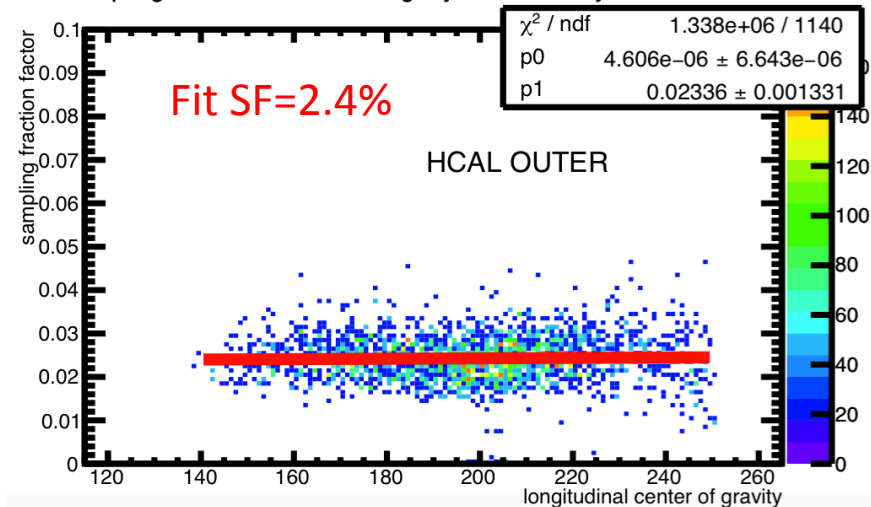
SF for HCAL INNER

sampling fraction factor after light yield efficiency balance



SF for HCAL OUTER

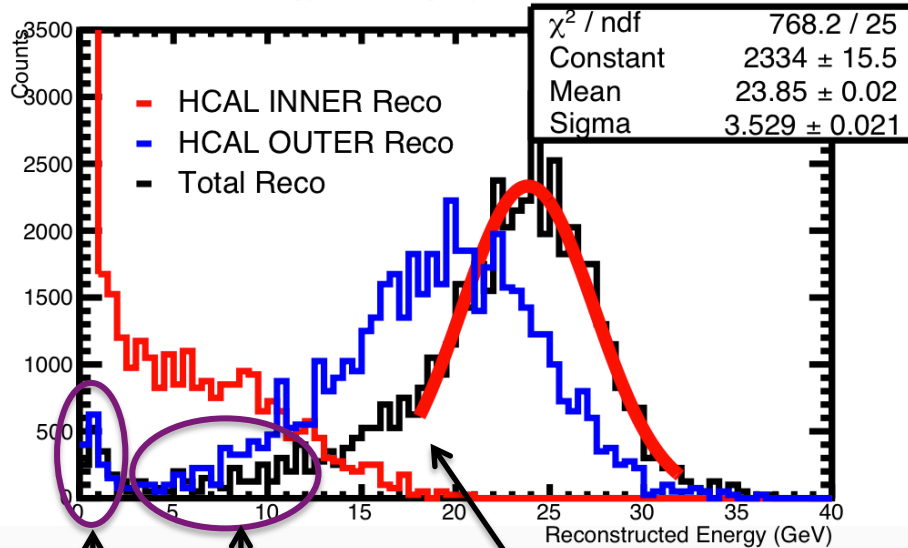
sampling fraction factor after light yield efficiency balance



Reconstructed energy before/after light correction

Before Light Eff Correction

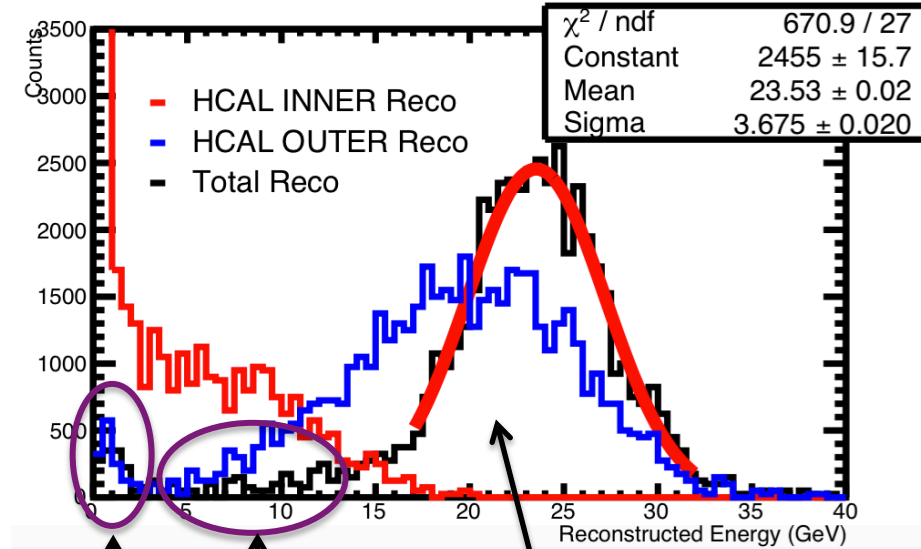
Reconstructed energy before light yield efficiency balance



Spike, long tail, double gaussian

After Light Eff Correction

Reconstructed energy after light yield efficiency balance

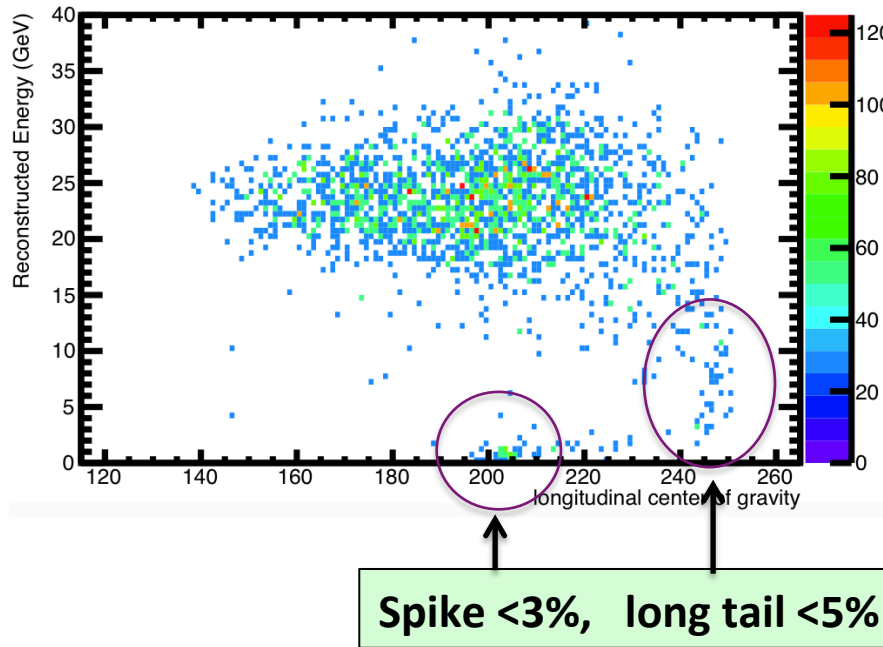


Spike, long tail, single gaussian

- Energy resolution (fitted sigma) does not change much.
- The spike at 0 (channeling / punch through **<3% with $E < 3$ GeV**), long tail (energy leakage, **<5% with cut $3 \text{ GeV} < E < 14 \text{ GeV}$**) persists after light correction.
- Light correction does eliminate the double gaussian structure that exists before correction.

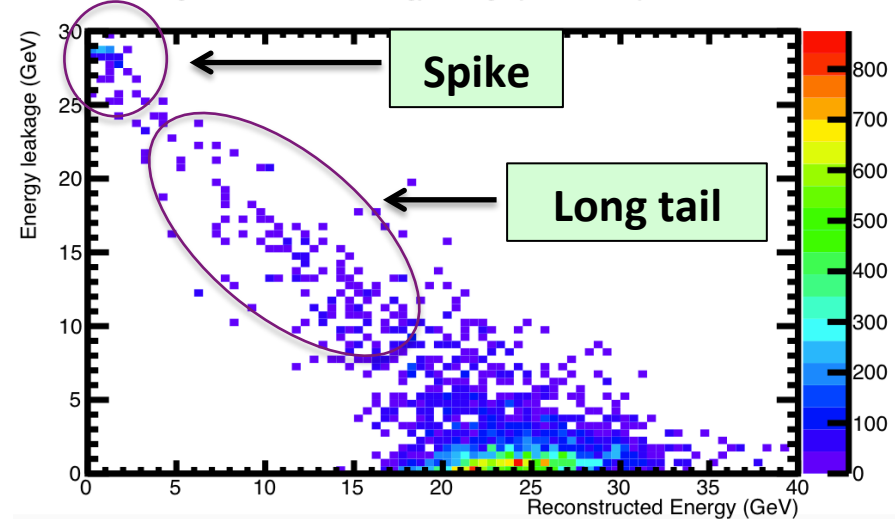
Spike, lower side tail of energy spectra

Reconstructed energy vs. LCG after light yield efficiency balance

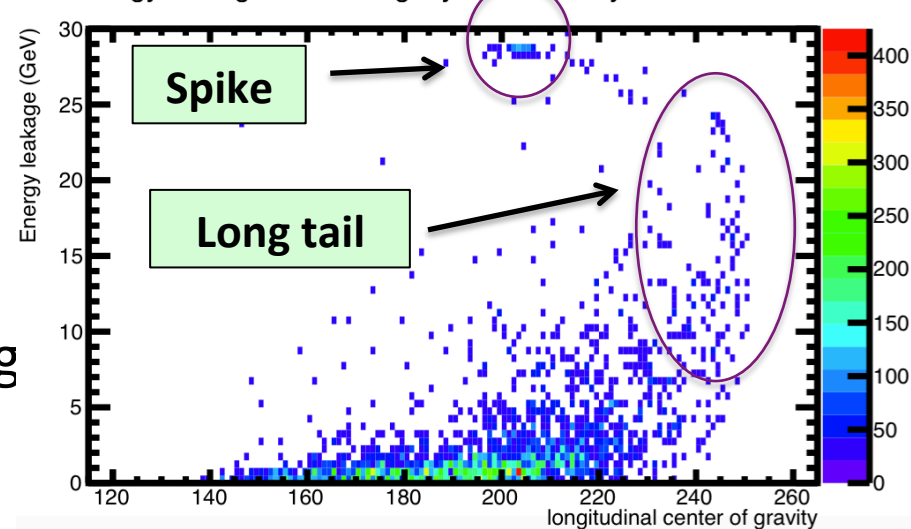


- Spike at 0 due to channeling / punch through is <3% with $E < 3\text{GeV}$.
- Low side tail due to energy leakage of deep hadronic shower is <5% with cut $3\text{ GeV} < E < 14\text{GeV}$.

Energy leakage vs. Reconstructed energy after light yield efficiency balance



Energy leakage vs. LCG light yield efficiency balance



Summary

- Light collection efficiency correction is studied with 30 GeV pion for sPHENIX reference design.
- Light correction with $\text{Eff}(\text{outer radius})=1.0$, and $\text{Eff}(\text{inner radius})=0.4$ for outer HCAL can remove the SF dependence on LCG/radius.
- Particle channeling/punch through is $<3\%$, and low side tail due to energy leakage is $<5\%$ for 30 GeV pion.